

Introduction to HTML

<http://www.w3schools.com/>

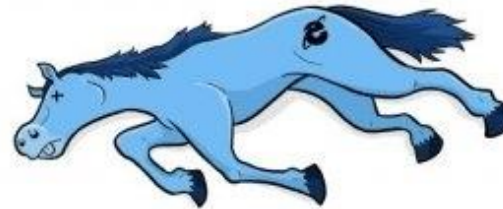
Browsers and Transportation

Firefox



Fairly well-rounded, but nearly unusable because of all its stupid add-ons.

Internet Explorer



Worthless, but good for the occasional bashing.

Safari



While very efficient, its quality is vastly exaggerated by the people that use it.

Opera



*Some people really love it, everyone else just thinks it looks f*cking stupid.*

Chrome



Very fast. That's about it.

What is an HTML File?

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
 - An HTML file is a text file containing small **markup tags**
 - The markup tags tell the Web browser **how to display** the page
 - An HTML file must have an **htm** or **html** file extension
 - An HTML file can be created using a **simple text editor**
-

An example HTML file

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of page</title>
</head>
<body>
This is my first homepage.
<b>This text is bold</b>
</body>
</html>
```

An example HTML file

<html>

<html>: the start of an HTML document
– </html>: the end of the HTML document

<head>

<title>Title of page</title>

</head>

<body>

This is my first homepage.

This text is bold

</body>

</html>

An example HTML file

<html>

<head> </head>: Header information is not displayed in the browser window.

<head>

<title>Title of page</title>

</head>

<body>

This is my first homepage.

This text is bold

</body>

</html>

An example HTML file

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Title of page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
This is my first homepage.
```

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



`<title> </title>`: the title of your document.

- The title is displayed in your browser's caption.

An example HTML file

`<body></body>`: the text that will be displayed in your browser.

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title>Title of page</title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

This is my first homepage.

`This text is bold`

`</body>`

`</html>`

An example HTML file

<html>

<head>

<title>Title of page</title>

</head>

<body>

This is my first homepage.

This text is bold

</body>

</html>



****: the text between the **** and **** tags will be displayed in a bold font.

HTML Documents

- ◆ HTML documents are text files made up of **HTML elements**.
- ◆ HTML elements are defined using **HTML tags**.

HTML Tags

- ◆ HTML tags are used to mark-up HTML **elements**
- ◆ HTML tags are surrounded by the **two characters < and >**
- ◆ The surrounding characters are called **angle brackets**
- ◆ HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like and
- ◆ The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
- ◆ The text between the start and end tags is the **element content**
- ◆ HTML tags are **not case sensitive**, means the same as

HTML Elements

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
```

- ◆ The HTML element starts with a **start tag**: ``
- ◆ The **content** of the HTML element is: **This text is bold**
- ◆ The HTML element ends with an **end tag**: ``
- ◆ The purpose of the `` tag is to define an HTML element that should **be displayed as bold**.

HTML Elements (Cont.)

- ◆ This is also an HTML element:

```
<body>  
This is my first homepage.  
<b>This text is bold</b>  
</body>
```

- ◆ The purpose of the <body> tag is to define the HTML element that contains the body of the HTML document.

Why do We Use Lowercase Tags?

- ◆ HTML tags are **not case sensitive**
- ◆ To follow the latest web standards, you should always use **lowercase tags**.
- ◆ Recommendations: **W3C** , **HTML 4**

Tag Attributes

- ◆ Tags can have **attributes** to provide **additional information** to an HTML element.

```
<table border="0">
```

- With an added border attribute, you can tell the browser that the table should have **no borders**.

```
<tag name="value">
```

- ◆ Attributes always come in **name/value** pairs like this: name="value".
- ◆ Attributes are always specified in the **start tag** of an HTML element.

Element

Start tag

Content

End
tag

```
<p class="foo">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Attribute
name

value

Always Quote Attribute Values

- ◆ Attribute values should always be enclosed in **quotes**.
- ◆ **Double style quotes** (") are the most common, but **single style quotes** (') are also allowed.
- ◆ In some rare situations, like when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:
 - `name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'`

Basic HTML Tags

Tag	Description
<u><html></u>	Defines an HTML document
<u><body></u>	Defines the document's body
<u><h1></u> to <u><h6></u>	Defines header 1 to header 6
<u><p></u>	Defines a paragraph
<u>
</u>	Inserts a single line break
<u><!--></u>	Defines a comment

Headings

- ◆ Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- ◆ `<h1>` defines the largest heading. `<h6>` defines the smallest heading.
- ◆ HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a heading.

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<h2>This is a heading</h2>  
<h3>This is a heading</h3>  
<h4>This is a heading</h4>  
<h5>This is a heading</h5>  
<h6>This is a heading</h6>
```

Paragraphs

- ◆ Paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag.
- ◆ HTML automatically adds **an extra blank** line before and after a paragraph.

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

Line Breaks

- ◆ The `
` tag is used when you want to end a line, but don't want to start a new paragraph.
- ◆ The `
` tag **forces a line break** wherever you place it.

```
<p>This <br> is a para<br>graph with line breaks</p>
```

- ◆ The `
` tag is **an empty tag**. It has no closing tag.
-

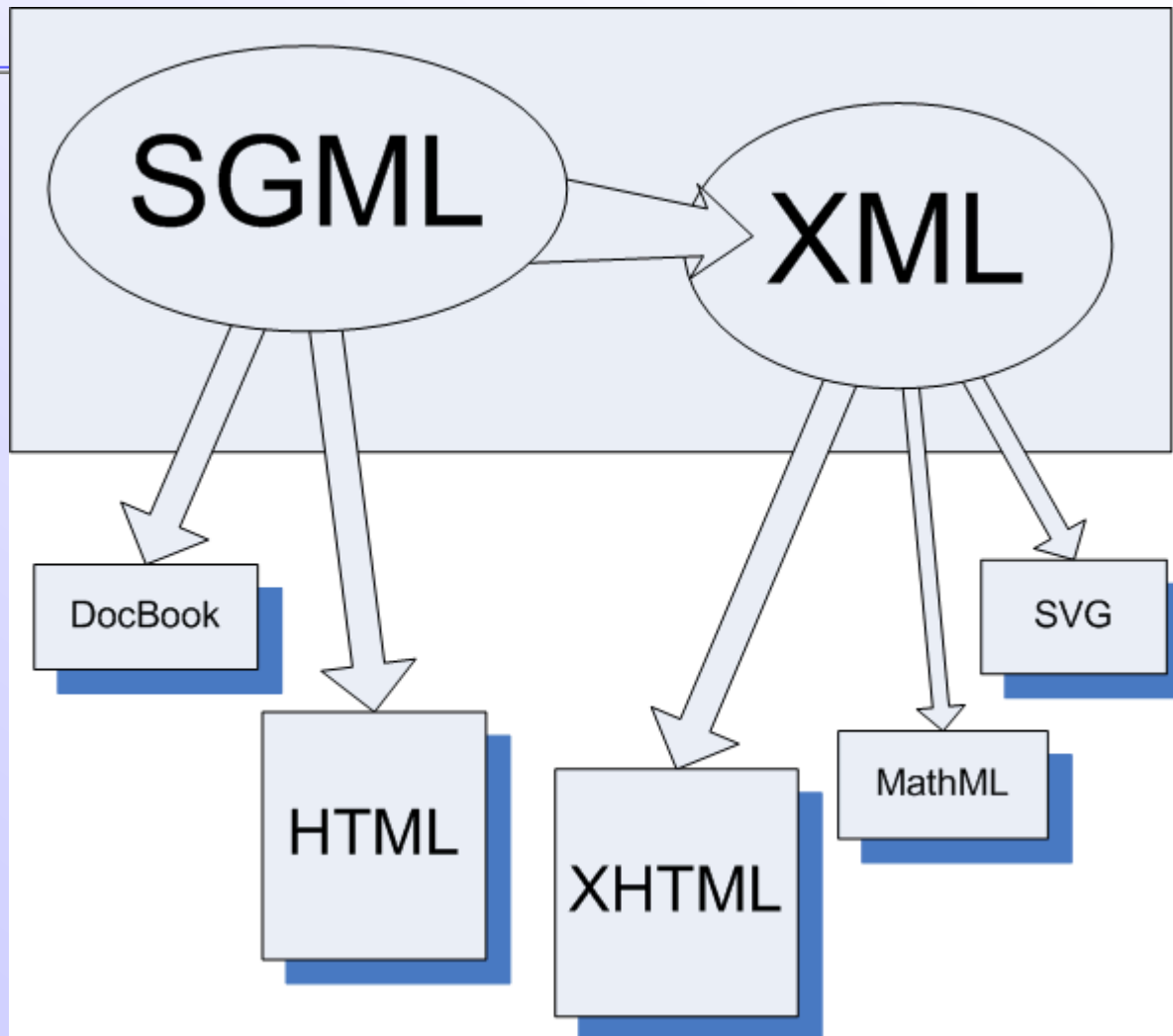
Comments in HTML

- ◆ The comment tag is used to insert a comment in the HTML source code.
- ◆ A comment will be ignored by the browser.

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

- ◆ Never try to format the text in your editor by adding empty lines and spaces to the text.
- ◆ HTML will truncate the spaces in your text. Any number of spaces count as one.
- ◆ Paragraphs can be written without the closing tag `</p>`, but
 - the next version of HTML will not allow you to skip ANY closing tags.



標準通用標示語言（Standard Generalized Markup Language，SGML）

XHTML 和 HTML 4 的區別

- ◆ 文檔應該是良構(**Well-formedness**)的
 - ◆ 元素名和屬性必須統一小寫
 - ◆ 空元素必須有一個結束標籤
 - ◆ 對於非空標籤，也需要結束標籤
 - ◆ 屬性值必須總是使用引號包裹
-

文檔應該是良構的

◆正確的：元素嵌套

- `<p>這是一個被強調的段落。</p>`

◆錯誤的：元素交叉

- `<p>這是一個被強調的段落。</p>`

元素名和屬性必須統一小寫

- ◆XHTML文檔把所有的HTML元素名和屬性名都小寫。這個區別是必須的，因為XML是大小寫敏感的。比如，和是完全不同的兩個標籤。

空元素必須有一個結束標籤

空元素必須有一個結束標籤，或者用/**>**來結束開始標籤。例如，**
或者<hr></hr>**。

◆ 正確的：結束空標籤

■ **
<hr/>**

◆ 錯誤的：沒有結束空標籤

■ **
<hr>**

對於非空標籤，也需要結束標籤

◆ 正確的：結束的元素

■ `<p>`這是一個段落。`</p>``<p>`這是另一個段落。`</p>`

◆ 錯誤的：沒有結束的元素

■ `<p>`這是一個段落。`<p>`這是另一個段落。

屬性值必須總是使用引號包裹

◆所有的屬性值都必須使用引號包含，包括那些以數值類型出現的。

■正確的：屬性值使用引號

●`<td rowspan="3">`

■錯誤的：屬性值沒有使用引號

●`<td rowspan=3>`

Text Formatting Tags

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines bold text
<u><big></u>	Defines big text
<u><i></u>	Defines <i>italic</i> text
<u><sub></u>	Defines subscripted text
<u><sup></u>	Defines superscripted text
<u><ins></u>	Defines inserted text
<u></u>	Defines deleted text

HTML Character Entities

- ◆ Some characters like the `<` character, have a **special meaning in HTML**, and therefore cannot be used in the text.
- ◆ To display a less than sign (`<`) in HTML, we have to use a character entity.
- ◆ A character entity has three parts:
 - **&+entity name+;** ex: `<`;
 - or **&+#+entity number+;** ex: `<`;
- ◆ **The entities are case sensitive.**

Non-breaking Space

- ◆ The most common character entity in HTML is the **non-breaking space**.
 - ◆ Normally HTML will **truncate spaces** in your text.
 - If you write 10 spaces in your text, HTML will remove 9 of them.
 - ◆ To **add spaces** to your text, use the ** ** character entity.
-

The Most Common Character Entities:

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
"	quotation mark	"	"

html character entities

CHARACTERS	CHARACTERS	CHARACTERS	CHARACTERS
 Space	Q Q Upper case Q	 Non-breaking space	Ï İ I with umlaut
! ! Exclamation mark	R R Upper case R	¡ ¡ Inverted exclamation mark	Ð ð ETH
" " Quotation mark	S S Upper case S		Ñ ñ N with tilde
# # Pound symbol	T T Upper case T	¢ ¢ Cent symbol	Ò ò O with grave
$ \$ Dollar sign	U U Upper case U	£ £ Pound symbol	Ó ó O with acute
% % Percent sign	V V Upper case V	¤ ¤ Currency symbol	Ô ô O with circumflex
& & Ampersand	W W Upper case W	¥ ¥ Yen symbol	Õ õ O with tilde
' ' Apostrophe	X X Upper case X	¦ † Broken vertical bar	Ö ö O with umlaut
((Opening bracket	Y Y Upper case Y	§ § Section symbol	× × Multiply symbol
)) Closing bracket	Z Z Upper case Z	¨ ¨ Umlaut	Ø ø O with slash
* * Asterisk	[[Opening square bracket	© © Copyright	Ù ù U with grave
+ + Plus	\ \ Backslash	ª º Feminine ordinal	Ú ú U with acute
, , Comma]] Closing square bracket	« « Double-left arrow	Û û U with circumflex
- - Hyphen	^ ^ Caret	¬ ¬ "Not" symbol	Ü ü U with umlaut
. . Period	_ _ Underscore	­ ‐ Soft hyphen	Ý ý Y with acute
/ / Forward slash	` ` Single quote	® ® Registered	Þ þ THORN
0 0 Zero	a a Lower case a	¯ ¯ Overline	ß ß Sharp S
1 1 One	b b Lower case b	° ° Degree symbol	à à A with grave
2 2 Two	c c Lower case c	± ± Plus-or-minus	á á A with acute
3 3 Three	d d Lower case d	² ² Squared	â â A with circumflex
4 4 Four	e e Lower case e	³ ³ Cubed	ã ã A with tilde
5 5 Five	f f Lower case f	´ ´ Acute accent	ä ä A with umlaut
6 6 Six	g g Lower case g	µ µ Micro symbol	å å A with ring
7 7 Seven	h h Lower case h	¶ ¶ Paragraph symbol	æ æ AE
8 8 Eight	i i Lower case i	· · Middle dot	ç ç C with cedilla
9 9 Nine	j j Lower case j	¸ ¸ Cedilla	è è E with grave
: : Colon	k k Lower case k	¹ ¹ Superscript "1"	é é E with acute
; ; Semicolon	l l Lower case l	º º Masculine ordinal	ê ê E with circumflex
< < Less than	m m Lower case m	» » Double-right arrow	ë ë E with umlaut
= = Equals sign	n n Lower case n	¼ ¼ One quarter	ì ì I with grave
> > Greater than	o o Lower case o	½ ½ One half	í í I with acute
? ? Question mark	p p Lower case p	¾ ¾ Three quarters	î î I with circumflex
@ @ "At" symbol	q q Lower case q	¿ ¿ Inverted question mark	ï ï I with umlaut
A A Upper case A	r r Lower case r	À À A with grave	ð ð ETH
B B Upper case B	s s Lower case s	Á Á A with acute	ñ ñ N with tilde
C C Upper case C	t t Lower case t	Â Â A with circumflex	ò ò O with grave
D D Upper case D	u u Lower case u	Ã Ã A with tilde	ó ó O with acute
E E Upper case E	v v Lower case v	Ä Ä A with umlaut	ô ô O with circumflex
F F Upper case F	w w Lower case w	Å Å A with ring	õ õ O with tilde
G G Upper case G	x x Lower case x	Æ Æ AE	ö ö O with umlaut
H H Upper case H	y y Lower case y	Ç Ç C with cedilla	÷ ÷ Divide symbol
I I Upper case I	z z Lower case z	È È E with grave	ø ø O with slash
J J Upper case J	{ { Opening curly brace	É É E with acute	ù ù U with grave
K K Upper case K	| Vertical line	Ê Ê E with circumflex	ú ú U with acute
L L Upper case L	} } Closing curly brace	Ë Ë E with umlaut	û û U with circumflex
M M Upper case M	~ ~ Tilde	Ì Ì I with grave	ü ü U with umlaut
N N Upper case N	 Delete	Í Í I with acute	ý ý Y with acute
O O Upper case O		Î Î I with circumflex	þ þ THORN
P P Upper case P			ÿ ÿ Y with umlaut

HTML Links

- ◆ HTML uses the `<a>` (anchor) tag to create a link to another document.
- ◆ An anchor can point to **any resource** on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc.

The Anchor Tag and the href Attribute

```
<a href="url">Text to be displayed</a>
```

- ◆ The **<a>** tag is used to create an anchor to link from.
- ◆ The **href** attribute is used to **address** the **document** to link to.
- ◆ The words between the **open** and **close** of the anchor tag will be displayed as a hyperlink.

```
<a href="http://www.pccu.edu.tw/">中國文化大學</a>
```

The Target Attribute

- ◆ Define **where** the linked document will be opened.
- ◆ The line below will open the document in a **new** browser window:

```
<a href="http://www.pccu.edu.tw/"  
target="_blank">中國文化大學</a>
```

The Anchor Tag and the Name Attribute

- ◆ The **name** attribute is used to create a **named anchor**.
- ◆ Create links that can jump directly into a specific section on a page.

```
<a name="tips">Text to be displayed</a>
```



```
<a href="#tips">Jump to the Useful Tips  
Section</a>
```

```
<a href ="http://www.pccu.edu.tw/index.html#tips"> Jump  
to the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

The Anchor Tag and the Name Attribute

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>
```

```
  <a href="#p1">第一段</a><br >
```

```
  <a href="#p2">第二段</a><br >
```

```
  <a href="#p3">第三段</a><br >
```

```
  <a href="#p4">第四段</a><br >
```

```
  <a href="#p5">第五段</a><br >
```

```
  <a href="#p6">第六段</a><br >
```

```
</h1>
```

```
<h2><a name="p1"></a>由教育部主辦... ◦ </h2>
```


The Anchor Tag and the Name Attribute

```
<h2><a name="p2"></a>「第24屆世界....</h2>
```

```
<h2><a name="p3"></a>展現人文藝術之風...</h2>
```

```
<h2><a name="p4"></a>2007世界大學運動會...</h2>
```

```
<h2><a name="p5"></a>教育部杜正勝表示...</h2>
```

```
<h2><a name="p6"></a>杜部長認為，會...</h2>
```

```
</body>
```

HTML Links - Tip

- ◆ Always add a trailing slash to subfolder references.
 - href="http://www.w3schools.com/html", you will generate two HTTP requests to the server, because the server will add a slash to the address and create a new request like this:
href="http://www.w3schools.com/html/"



HTML Tables

- ◆ Tables are defined with the `<table>` tag.

```
<table border="1">  
  <tr>  
    <td>row 1, cell 1</td>  
    <td>row 1, cell 2</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>row 2, cell 1</td>  
    <td>row 2, cell 2</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

HTML Tables

- ◆ Tables are defined with the `<table>` tag.
- ◆ A table is divided into **rows** (with the `<tr>` tag).

```
<table border="1">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
```

```
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

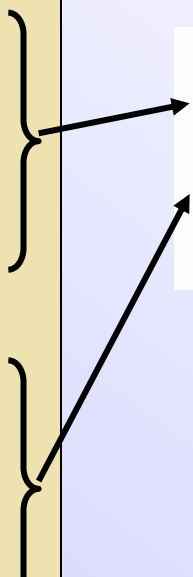
```
<tr>
```

```
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
```

```
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```



row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

HTML Tables

- ◆ Each row is divided into **data cells** (with the `<td>` tag).
- ◆ The letters **td** stands for "table data".

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td>row 1, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 1, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 2, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

can contain text, images,
lists, paragraphs, forms,
horizontal rules, tables,
etc.

Tables and the Border Attribute

◆ Without specification of border attribute:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>row 1, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 1, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 2, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

row 1, cell 2 row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1 row 2, cell 2

Headings in a Table

- ◆ Headings in a table are defined with the **<th>** tag.

Heading	Another Heading
row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Heading</th>
    <th>Another Heading</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 1, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 1, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
    <td>row 2, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Table with a caption

```
<table border="6">  
<caption>My Caption</caption>  
<tr>  
  <td>100</td>  
  <td>200</td>  
  <td>300</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
  <td>400</td>  
  <td>500</td>  
  <td>600</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```



The image shows a rendered HTML table with a caption 'My Caption' centered above the table. The table has a thick gray border and contains a 2x3 grid of cells. The first row contains the numbers 100, 200, and 300. The second row contains the numbers 400, 500, and 600.

100	200	300
400	500	600

Table cells that span more than one column

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <th>Name</th>
  <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Bill Gates</td>
  <td>555 77 854</td>
  <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Name	Telephone	
Bill Gates	555 77 854	555 77 855

Table cells that span more than one row

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <th>First Name:</th>
  <td>Bill Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
  <td>555 77 854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

First Name:	Bill Gates
Telephone:	555 77 854
	555 77 855

HTML Lists

- ◆ An unordered list is a list of items. The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).
- ◆ An **unordered list** starts with the `` tag. Each **list item** starts with the `` tag.

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
  <li>Soda</li>  
</ul>
```

- Coffee
- Milk
- Soda

Ordered Lists

- ◆ The ordered list items are marked with numbers.
- ◆ An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- ◆ Inside a list item you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.

```
<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
  <li>Soda</li>  
</ol>
```

```
1. Coffee  
2. Milk  
3. Soda
```

The Image Tag and the Src Attribute

- ◆ In HTML, images are defined with the `` tag.
- ◆ The `` tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has **no closing tag**.
- ◆ To display an image on a page, you need to use the **src** attribute. Src stands for "**source**". The value of the src attribute is **the URL of the image** you want to display on your page.

```

```

Lynx Browser

```
# Lynx (web browser) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (p1 of 4)

#copyright

Lynx (web browser)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Jump to: navigation, search

Lynx
Wikipedia Main Page displayed in Lynx being used on Mac OS X
Wikipedia Main Page displayed Lynx being used on Mac OS X
Maintainer: University of Kansas
Stable releases: 2.8.5 (February 4, 2004) [[+/-]]
Preview releases: 2.8.6 (?) [[+/-]]
OS: Cross-platform
Genre: web browser
License: GPL
Website: lynx.iad.org

Lynx is a text-only web browser for use on cursor-addressable, character cell terminals.

Browsing in Lynx consists of highlighting the chosen link using cursor keys, or having all links on a page numbered and entering the chosen link's number. Current versions support SSL and many HTML features. Tables are linearized (scrunched together one cell after another without tabular structure), while frames are identified by name and can be explored as if they were separate pages.

Lynx is a product of the Distributed Computing Group within Academic Computing Services of the University of Kansas and was originally developed by Lou Montulli, Michael Grobe and Charles Rezac. Garrett Blythe created Goslynx and later joined the Lynx effort as well. Foteos Macrides ported much of Lynx to VMS and maintained it for a time. In 1995, Lynx was released under the GNU General Public License, and is now maintained by a group of volunteers.

Lynx was originally designed for Unix and VMS and remains the most popular console browser on GNU/Linux. Versions are also available for DOS, and recent versions run on all Microsoft Windows releases. There is also a Macintosh version called MacLynx "for System 7 and later", but it is not regularly updated.

Because of its text-to-speech-friendly interface, Lynx was once popular with visually-impaired users, but better
-- press space for next page --
Arrow keys: Up and Down to move. Right to follow a link; Left to go back.
H)elp O)ptions P)rint G)o M)ain screen Q)uit /=search [delete]=history list
```

The Alt Attribute

- ◆ The **alt attribute** is used to define an "alternate text" for an image.
- ◆ The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text.
- ◆ The "**alt**" attribute tells the reader what he or she is missing on a page if the browser can't load images.

```

```

Insert images from different locations

```

```


Background Image

```
<body background="background.jpg">
```

Adjust images to different sizes

```

```

Aligning images

```

```

```

```

```

```

◆ **Note:** The **bottom** alignment is the default!

Make a hyperlink of an image

```
<a href="lastpage.htm">  
    
</a>
```

Create an image map

```

```

```
<map id="planetmap" name="planetmap">  
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126"  
    alt="Sun" href="sun.htm">  
  <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3"  
    alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm">  
  <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8"  
    alt="Venus" href="venus.htm">  
</map>
```

HTML Backgrounds: colors

- ◆ The background can be a **color** or an **image**.
- ◆ The **bgcolor** attribute specifies a **background-color** for an HTML page.
- ◆ The value of this attribute can be a **hexadecimal number**, an **RGB** value, or a **color name**:

```
<body bgcolor="#000000">  
<body bgcolor="rgb(0,0,0)">  
<body bgcolor="black">
```

當顏色代碼為#XXYYZZ時，可以用#XYZ表示，如#135與#113355表示同樣的顏色

HTML Backgrounds: images

- ◆ The **background** attribute specifies a **background-image** for an HTML page.
- ◆ The value of this attribute is the **URL of the image** you want to use.
- ◆ If the image is **smaller** than the browser window, **the image will repeat itself** until it fills the entire browser window.

```
<body background="clouds.gif">
```

```
<body
```

```
background="http://www.w3schools.com/clouds.gif"  
>
```

If you want to use a background image, you should keep in mind:

- ◆ The **bgcolor**, **background**, and the **text** attributes in the `<body>` tag are **deprecated** in the latest versions of HTML (HTML 4 and XHTML).
 - ◆ The **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)** has **removed these attributes** from its recommendations.
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練習1

豬小妹的履歷表		
年齡	8	
住址	森林村一號	
喜歡的食物	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 甜甜圈• 薯條• 夕义々	
專長	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 睡覺2. 睡覺3. 睡覺	
網址	<div><p>我的家</p></div>	